

ASK LEGISLATURE TO INVESTIGATE

Chesterfield Citizens Want Department of Public Instruction Looked Into.

DELEGATION TO CONSIDER

Various Irregularities With Reference to School Laws Are Alleged.

Request for an investigation of the conduct of school affairs in Chesterfield county by the State Department of Public Instruction is asked in a petition handed yesterday to Senator John B. Watkins and W. S. Ivey, two of the representatives of the county in the Legislature. The petition is signed by the Chesterfield Citizens' Association, of which Captain W. W. Baker, the other member, was out of the city. A delegation came to the Capitol and preferred the request. Later this delegation will get together and decide what shall be done.

The chief grievance out of the recent trouble over the condition of the school accounts of Treasurer J. P. Gilliam, of Chesterfield. The complaint is that at present is directed at payments made to have been made in violation of law and regulations, other irregularities to which the Department of Public Instruction is said to be a party.

Seen yesterday regarding the matter, officials of the department said they had read the petition and being able to understand just what the complaint was. They feel that such portions of the petition as refer to accounts which there might be irregularities were not under their jurisdiction.

Test of claim.

The petition is as follows: Hon. John B. Watkins, W. S. Ivey, and Waverly S. Ivey, representatives from Chesterfield county in the General Assembly.

Gentlemen: We are handing you herewith a written statement of the facts connected with the Chesterfield county school matters, which, in our judgment, warrant an investigation of the State Department of Public Instruction, and as our representatives in the General Assembly of Virginia, we wish you to introduce suitable resolutions calling for such investigation as soon as practicable.

This written statement is given at your suggestion and is the result of the conference held with you several days ago, when the question of the investigation was first mentioned.

We wish you to understand that the statements are all based upon the report of Special Accountant Board and upon the numerous school reports and documents in our possession.

We believe that conditions and abuses in Chesterfield and perhaps in other counties demand immediate correction, and the correction can best be obtained, we believe, by a full and impartial investigation.

If the Department of Education be guilty of wrongdoing it will be exposed and better by virtue of this investigation. If the contrary be true,

Rich In Cod Liver Oil

OZOL MULSON

No Other Emulsion Has The Quality

There Are Two Sizes—16 oz. and 8 oz. Each—Brown Bottles Only. No Tastes To Eat Up Quantity

All Druggists are Glad to Sell It

Children Love It—Tastes Good

Sample Bottle Free by Mail

That those who are seeking health and strength for themselves, children, relatives or friends may experience the life-giving properties of this exclusive Norway gold medal emulsion—cod liver oil medicinal food emulsion—as well as know Osmulson superiority—in being most palatable and easy to take—a generous 8-oz. bottle will be sent by mail to those who send address by postcard or letter to Osmulson, 548 Pearl St., N. Y.

SUPERIOR SEEDS

TESTED AND TRUE

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS For Garden, Farm or Flower Seeds. All the BEST QUALITY AND GUARANTEE.

Ground and Screened Seeds, Potatoes, Raisins, Beans, Peas, Corn, etc., etc. Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. Add for Free Catalogue and Prices.

DIGGS AND BEADLES

SEED MERCHANTS RICHMOND, VA.

Cylinders Re-Bored

AT YOUR PLANT WILL SAVE YOU TIME AND EXPENSE. Richmond Machine Works, Inc.

Successors to MAYO IRON WORKS, INC. 1190, 2404 East Main Street.

JURGENS

Your attention is called to our very choice selection of Mahogany Furniture.

Mistaken Diagnosis—Doctors Guess Wrong Again

About five years ago I wrote to you that I had been a terrible sufferer from kidney and bladder troubles, and that my physician informed me that my left kidney was in such condition that there was no hope for my recovery. I was advised to take your Swamp-Root as a last resort, and after taking four fifty-cent size bottles I passed a gravel stone which weighed ten grains. I afterwards forwarded you this gravel stone. Have had no return of any trouble since that time, and cannot say too much in favor of your wonderful preparation, Swamp-Root, which cures after physicians fail.

Very truly yours,

H. HORNE, Rosboro, N. C.

Personally appeared before me, this 31st day of July, 1909, F. H. Horne, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

JAMES M. HALL, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample of your medicine, and you will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing be sure and mention the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

then all the facts should be brought out—the sooner the better.

A few of our facts are as follows: 1. That county superintendents have been allowed to alter and change their annual reports after they have been filed in the office of State Superintendent of Schools as public records.

2. That county superintendents have been allowed to print and post in the county their annual reports in the various districts, reports of receipts and disbursements of public funds, as provided by law, and which carries a penalty for not complying with same.

3. There have been collected various "stunt" money, deducted and checked out by district clerks and trustees in violation of this law, which says: "All money shall be paid out by or through the county treasurer." This money was deposited to the credit of school funds in banks and checked out by them.

4. Clerks of the school districts were not required by the county superintendent to file their reports with the county superintendent, as required by law. This violation carries with it a penalty of \$500.

5. Superintendents' reports show discrimination in the apportionment of school funds in favor of Bermuda District, which was given more than one-third of all the funds apportioned to the county.

6. Bermuda District was permitted to issue school warrants amounting to more than \$5,000, while there was only \$523.33 in its credit in the hands of the treasurer.

7. From a published report in the Richmond Virginian of January 24, 1912, it appears that school funds and other moneys were held by the clerk or trustee of Bermuda District, and these were not deposited with the county treasurer until December 28, 1911, and were not disclosed to the special accountants while they were making an investigation of the county and school affairs as late as November 27, 1911, although the clerk of the school board was requested to give all information he had to straighten out the school affairs.

Other Discrepancies.

There are other discrepancies and violations of the school laws, which would make communication too long. They will be produced when called for. We will state here that we have been before all the proper authorities with our complaint, but have received no guarantee that these violations would be looked into. We first applied to the county superintendent of schools, requesting him to meet us before the Board of Supervisors and explain if he could the condition of affairs, but failed to get his cooperation. We then went before Mr. Eggleston, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and met with no satisfactory results. We then called on the Attorney-General and the Governor and were given a pleasant reception. After stating the above-mentioned facts they both agreed that we should go before the State Board of Education, which privilege was granted us, and we availed ourselves of this opportunity to give them all the facts we then possessed, which they readily received; still we know of nothing being done to correct the conditions in our county. As all of the complaints are at the door of State officers, over which the county authorities have no control, and have been made aware of the same by the above-mentioned officers, we feel that it is the duty of our Legislature to look into the acts of its officers and protect the public interest, and not allow the county school boards to investigate themselves, thus placing complaints at a disadvantage as to having their complaints received and passed upon by interested parties, as the law now provides.

When Your Hair Is Faded or Brittle

A beautiful growth of long, glossy and fluffy hair can be had by every woman—hair of a rich, even color.

Writes Mrs. Mae Martin in the San Francisco Times: "The only condition to this is that shampooing be indulged in at least once a month. And a word about what to use: Never—no, never—employ soaps or mixtures containing 'free' alkali, because of the disastrous effects following."

Dependable and really delightful shampoo mixture can be had by dissolving a teaspoonful of anhydrous cup of hot water. This is enough for hair of average length. Wash with hair drier evenly and quickly and redden hair former shade, soft, fluffy and rich color. It is an effective remedy for removing dandruff and keeping the scalp healthy and pliant."

Do you know that in 1886 and 1887 the State of Virginia was the only one in the Union to prepare ground limestone for farmers, and were abandoned two years thereafter because the farmers, after a fair trial, found it uneconomical and refused to buy the product?

Do you know that on the farm of Mr. C. V. Hester, near the town of Virginia, where the limestone dust from the Valley Turnpike has been blowing over his fields for six years, he failed to get a stand of alfalfa and went to the lime kiln for caustic lime?

See Mr. Hester's letter in Southern Planter of April, 1911.

A visit to Norfolk county, Virginia, will show you the farmers are growing hedge fences along the turnpike to protect their fields from the oyster shell dust, which makes their soil unproductive.

Rolling Stock Bill.

The House has a special order for 1912 to-day the shape of the Williams rolling stock bill, which is probable that an effort will be made to amend it in accordance with the terms of the Senate bill—40 per cent. to home

from \$50 to \$25 per month. It was supposed the bill was passed on Saturday by a vote of 13 to 5, but it has been found that not only a majority of those voting, but also two-fifths of the members of the body, is necessary to pass a bill. Therefore the measure was defeated. A motion was made to reconsider, but not acted upon. Three days have passed, and no new motion can be made. It is supposed that no motion to this effect would be made by the eight men who voted against the bill, and who are adjudged to be upon the winning side. The parliamentary point may come before the Senate to-day.

It is that body the debate will be continued to-day, and the amendment allowing another vote this year on the continuance in office of city treasurers and commissioners of the revenue.

Rolling Stock Bill.

The House has a special order for 1912 to-day the shape of the Williams rolling stock bill, which is probable that an effort will be made to amend it in accordance with the terms of the Senate bill—40 per cent. to home

from \$50 to \$25 per month. It was supposed the bill was passed on Saturday by a vote of 13 to 5, but it has been found that not only a majority of those voting, but also two-fifths of the members of the body, is necessary to pass a bill. Therefore the measure was defeated. A motion was made to reconsider, but not acted upon. Three days have passed, and no new motion can be made. It is supposed that no motion to this effect would be made by the eight men who voted against the bill, and who are adjudged to be upon the winning side. The parliamentary point may come before the Senate to-day.

It is that body the debate will be continued to-day, and the amendment allowing another vote this year on the continuance in office of city treasurers and commissioners of the revenue.

Rolling Stock Bill.

The House has a special order for 1912 to-day the shape of the Williams rolling stock bill, which is probable that an effort will be made to amend it in accordance with the terms of the Senate bill—40 per cent. to home

LEGISLATIVE COMMENT

By LEWIS H. MACHEN

PURE ELECTIONS

A determined effort is being made at this session of the General Assembly to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It was thought that when the Markdale law was enacted, the unholy use of money to influence the electorate had been effectually prohibited. There is no shadow of doubt that it has been materially diminished.

It does not need to possess a long memory to recall the time when open and flagrant purchasing of votes was not of infrequent occurrence, while the indirect bribery methods were employed to a demoralizing extent. Our people were shocked in regard to it, and suffered no shock when the thing was exposed. With the law in its present shape candidates have been able to dodge the raids of the old-time political grafters. The fact that it was necessary for them to do so, and that accounts made the conscientious candidates desist, and even those with elastic consciences became cautious. Yet this situation gave an extraordinary advantage to the unscrupulous ones who were willing to take chances. That part of the law which requires a candidate to make a statement of his financial condition, and to have his friends in his behalf, and to have his accounts made public, has been generally complied with. These accounts have seldom been scrutinized. Since there has been no limit as to the amount which may be spent, all that has been necessary for the shrewd ones was a system of grouping the items so as to cover up unlawful expenditures. It is not the duty of an elector to pass upon their form. They have been scarcely ever brought to the attention of the grand jury. The net result is that the law has been frequently violated.

It may be only a dream that the corrupt use of money in elections can be prevented, yet it is the goal toward which the legislators should strive. The laws against other forms of crime are frequently violated, yet no one thinks of repealing, but rather of strengthening them.

It is not so much in the substance of the law, but in its enforcement. Only in cases in which its violation is so gross as to shock the moral sense of a community is there a real effort to punish the offender. In the case of bribery, it is often aware that corrupt methods have been employed by the other side, yet if he makes complaint, it is likely to be set down to spite, and he is put in the category of bad losers. Occasionally it happens that both sides are so besmirched that neither can afford to expose the others. As the bribe-giver and bribe-taker are both subject to punishment, it is in a position to testify against the other without

and to furnish certain reports to the State Corporation Commission.

To reimburse W. C. Parks and others, district road commissioners for Washington county, for advancing certain funds for the improvement of the road on account of a deficiency in the State convict road fund.

To amend the act defining, and regulating the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors.

To provide for the placing of a United States flag on every public schoolhouse.

To amend the law in relation to public free schools in cities and towns constituting separate school districts, so as to provide that certain officers shall not be eligible to more than one office.

To amend an act concerning public service corporations, approved January 18, 1904.

To provide for designation by cities and towns of segregation districts for the purpose of white and colored persons.

Empowering the treasurer of each county in the State to select the bank or banks in which such treasurer shall deposit the State taxes and other public funds.

Establishing a department and inspector of mines under the bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

To provide for the examination and testing of dairy cattle for controlling tuberculosis.

To amend the general insurance law, to regulate the taking of fish from streams west of the Blue Ridge mountains.

To stipulate what shall constitute a full crew on passenger and freight trains in the State of Virginia.

In relation to the assessment for taxation of the rolling stock of railroad corporations.

Allowing the board of supervisors of any county to appropriate from a permanent road fund in their hands a sufficient amount of money to pay any member of said board for services rendered in directing and supervising the permanent road fund in their county, not to exceed \$300 for any one year.

To appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to redeem "registered certificates" No. 15 issued under the provisions of an act approved February 23, 1902.

To make physicians, nurses and attendants to persons injured by accident, incompetent to testify without the consent of the injured person, as to any conversation of such person in regard to the accident.

To release certain tax judgments against the county of Culpeper.

To authorize the City Council of Fredericksburg to issue its coupon or registered bond for the purpose of improving its streets in said city.

Investigate Fee System.

Senator Gravatt offered a joint resolution providing for a commission to be composed of one member from the Senate and two from the House, which shall investigate and report to the General Assembly at the next session the approximate amount of fees collected by the county officers of the State, together with its recommendations as to the expediency of placing these officers on salary. It provided for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the investigation.

Objection was raised by Senator Walker, who thought that the proposition will have to be embodied in a bill, and go to the Finance Committee, since it carried an appropriation. He declared himself in sympathy with the object of the resolution, but doubted its legality in the form that it was presented. Upon motion the Gravatt resolution was laid on the table to be taken up to-day.

A motion to adjourn at this point was withdrawn in favor of a motion to proceed to the consideration of only those bills which were not contested, and the following Senate bills were advanced from their second reading and ordered engrossed:

Senate Bills Engrossed.

To authorize the county of Louisa to

To amend the charter of the city of Alexandria.

To extend the time for collecting certain taxes levied by the county treasurers not returned delinquent.

To amend the charter of the city of Roanoke.

To authorize the school board of Jerusalem magistrate district, Southampton county, to borrow money for the purpose of paying off school indebtedness in said district, and to issue bonds therefor not exceeding \$12,000 in amount.

To amend and re-enact section 1041a of the Code of Virginia, 1904.

To allow the erection of a fountain in the city of Alexandria by the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

To amend the present law requiring all water companies and gas companies to pay a franchise tax, a property tax

LEGISLATIVE COMMENT

By LEWIS H. MACHEN

PURE ELECTIONS

A determined effort is being made at this session of the General Assembly to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It was thought that when the Markdale law was enacted, the unholy use of money to influence the electorate had been effectually prohibited. There is no shadow of doubt that it has been materially diminished.

It does not need to possess a long memory to recall the time when open and flagrant purchasing of votes was not of infrequent occurrence, while the indirect bribery methods were employed to a demoralizing extent. Our people were shocked in regard to it, and suffered no shock when the thing was exposed. With the law in its present shape candidates have been able to dodge the raids of the old-time political grafters. The fact that it was necessary for them to do so, and that accounts made the conscientious candidates desist, and even those with elastic consciences became cautious. Yet this situation gave an extraordinary advantage to the unscrupulous ones who were willing to take chances. That part of the law which requires a candidate to make a statement of his financial condition, and to have his friends in his behalf, and to have his accounts made public, has been generally complied with. These accounts have seldom been scrutinized. Since there has been no limit as to the amount which may be spent, all that has been necessary for the shrewd ones was a system of grouping the items so as to cover up unlawful expenditures. It is not the duty of an elector to pass upon their form. They have been scarcely ever brought to the attention of the grand jury. The net result is that the law has been frequently violated.

It may be only a dream that the corrupt use of money in elections can be prevented, yet it is the goal toward which the legislators should strive. The laws against other forms of crime are frequently violated, yet no one thinks of repealing, but rather of strengthening them.

It is not so much in the substance of the law, but in its enforcement. Only in cases in which its violation is so gross as to shock the moral sense of a community is there a real effort to punish the offender. In the case of bribery, it is often aware that corrupt methods have been employed by the other side, yet if he makes complaint, it is likely to be set down to spite, and he is put in the category of bad losers. Occasionally it happens that both sides are so besmirched that neither can afford to expose the others. As the bribe-giver and bribe-taker are both subject to punishment, it is in a position to testify against the other without

and to furnish certain reports to the State Corporation Commission.

To reimburse W. C. Parks and others, district road commissioners for Washington county, for advancing certain funds for the improvement of the road on account of a deficiency in the State convict road fund.

To amend the act defining, and regulating the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors.

To provide for the placing of a United States flag on every public schoolhouse.

To amend the law in relation to public free schools in cities and towns constituting separate school districts, so as to provide that certain officers shall not be eligible to more than one office.

To amend an act concerning public service corporations, approved January 18, 1904.

To provide for designation by cities and towns of segregation districts for the purpose of white and colored persons.

Empowering the treasurer of each county in the State to select the bank or banks in which such treasurer shall deposit the State taxes and other public funds.

Establishing a department and inspector of mines under the bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

To provide for the examination and testing of dairy cattle for controlling tuberculosis.

To amend the general insurance law, to regulate the taking of fish from streams west of the Blue Ridge mountains.

To stipulate what shall constitute a full crew on passenger and freight trains in the State of Virginia.

In relation to the assessment for taxation of the rolling stock of railroad corporations.

Allowing the board of supervisors of any county to appropriate from a permanent road fund in their hands a sufficient amount of money to pay any member of said board for services rendered in directing and supervising the permanent road fund in their county, not to exceed \$300 for any one year.

To appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to redeem "registered certificates" No. 15 issued under the provisions of an act approved February 23, 1902.

To make physicians, nurses and attendants to persons injured by accident, incompetent to testify without the consent of the injured person, as to any conversation of such person in regard to the accident.

To release certain tax judgments against the county of Culpeper.

To authorize the City Council of Fredericksburg to issue its coupon or registered bond for the purpose of improving its streets in said city.

Investigate Fee System.

Senator Gravatt offered a joint resolution providing for a commission to be composed of one member from the Senate and two from the House, which shall investigate and report to the General Assembly at the next session the approximate amount of fees collected by the county officers of the State, together with its recommendations as to the expediency of placing these officers on salary. It provided for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the investigation.

Objection was raised by Senator Walker, who thought that the proposition will have to be embodied in a bill, and go to the Finance Committee, since it carried an appropriation. He declared himself in sympathy with the object of the resolution, but doubted its legality in the form that it was presented. Upon motion the Gravatt resolution was laid on the table to be taken up to-day.

A motion to adjourn at this point was withdrawn in favor of a motion to proceed to the consideration of only those bills which were not contested, and the following Senate bills were advanced from their second reading and ordered engrossed:

Senate Bills Engrossed.

To authorize the county of Louisa to

To amend the charter of the city of Alexandria.

To extend the time for collecting certain taxes levied by the county treasurers not returned delinquent.

To amend the charter of the city of Roanoke.

To authorize the school board of Jerusalem magistrate district, Southampton county, to borrow money for the purpose of paying off school indebtedness in said district, and to issue bonds therefor not exceeding \$12,000 in amount.

To amend and re-enact section 1041a of the Code of Virginia, 1904.

To allow the erection of a fountain in the city of Alexandria by the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

To amend the present law requiring all water companies and gas companies to pay a franchise tax, a property tax

LEGISLATIVE COMMENT

By LEWIS H. MACHEN

PURE ELECTIONS

A determined effort is being made at this session of the General Assembly to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It was thought that when the Markdale law was enacted, the unholy use of money to influence the electorate had been effectually prohibited. There is no shadow of doubt that it has been materially diminished.

It does not need to possess a long memory to recall the time when open and flagrant purchasing of votes was not of infrequent occurrence, while the indirect bribery methods were employed to a demoralizing extent. Our people were shocked in regard to it, and suffered no shock when the thing was exposed. With the law in its present shape candidates have been able to dodge the raids of the old-time political grafters. The fact that it was necessary for them to do so, and that accounts made the conscientious candidates desist, and even those with elastic consciences became cautious. Yet this situation gave an extraordinary advantage to the unscrupulous ones who were willing to take chances. That part of the law which requires a candidate to make a statement of his financial condition, and to have his friends in his behalf, and to have his accounts made public, has been generally complied with. These accounts have seldom been scrutinized. Since there has been no limit as to the amount which may be spent, all that has been necessary for the shrewd ones was a system of grouping the items so as to cover up unlawful expenditures. It is not the duty of an elector to pass upon their form. They have been scarcely ever brought to the attention of the grand jury. The net result is that the law has been frequently violated.

It may be only a dream that the corrupt use of money in elections can be prevented, yet it is the goal toward which the legislators should strive. The laws against other forms of crime are frequently violated, yet no one thinks of repealing, but rather of strengthening them.

It is not so much in the substance of the law, but in its enforcement. Only in cases in which its violation is so gross as to shock the moral sense of a community is there a real effort to punish the offender. In the case of bribery, it is often aware that corrupt methods have been employed by the other side, yet if he makes complaint, it is likely to be set down to spite, and he is put in the category of bad losers. Occasionally it happens that both sides are so besmirched that neither can afford to expose the others. As the bribe-giver and bribe-taker are both subject to punishment, it is in a position to testify against the other without

and to furnish certain reports to the State Corporation Commission.

To reimburse W. C. Parks and others, district road commissioners for Washington county, for advancing certain funds for the improvement of the road on account of a deficiency in the State convict road fund.

To amend the act defining, and regulating the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors.

To provide for the placing of a United States flag on every public schoolhouse.

To amend the law in relation to public free schools in cities and towns constituting separate school districts, so as to provide that certain officers shall not be eligible to more than one office.

To amend an act concerning public service corporations, approved January 18, 1904.

To provide for designation by cities and towns of segregation districts for the purpose of white and colored persons.

Empowering the treasurer of each county in the State to select the bank or banks in which such treasurer shall deposit the State taxes and other public funds.

Establishing a department and inspector of mines under the bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

To provide for the examination and testing of dairy cattle for controlling tuberculosis.

To amend the general insurance law, to regulate the taking of fish from streams west of the Blue Ridge mountains.

To stipulate what shall constitute a full crew on passenger and freight trains in the State of Virginia.

In relation to the assessment for taxation of the rolling stock of railroad corporations.

Allowing the board of supervisors of any county to appropriate from a permanent road fund in their hands a sufficient amount of money to pay any member of said board for services rendered in directing and supervising the permanent road fund in their county, not to exceed \$300 for any one year.

To appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to redeem "registered certificates" No. 15 issued under the provisions of an act approved February 23, 1902.

To make physicians, nurses and attendants to persons injured by accident, incompetent to testify without the consent of the injured person, as to any conversation of such person in regard to the accident.

To release certain tax judgments against the county of Culpeper.

To authorize the City Council of Fredericksburg to issue its coupon or registered bond for the purpose of improving its streets in said city.

Investigate Fee System.

Senator Gravatt offered a joint resolution providing for a commission to be composed of one member from the Senate and two from the House, which shall investigate and report to the General Assembly at the next session the approximate amount of fees collected by the county officers of the State, together with its recommendations as to the expediency of placing these officers on salary. It provided for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the investigation.

Objection was raised by Senator Walker, who thought that the proposition will have to be embodied in a bill, and go to the Finance Committee, since it carried an appropriation. He declared himself in sympathy with the object of the resolution, but doubted its legality in the form that it was presented. Upon motion the Gravatt resolution was laid on the table to be taken up to-day.

A motion to adjourn at this point was withdrawn in favor of a motion to proceed to the consideration of only those bills which were not contested, and the following Senate bills were advanced from their second reading and ordered engrossed: